THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1830. NO. 52.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

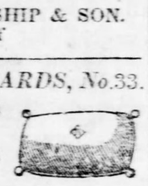
Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.



For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Sake's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. Square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles: Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE. } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞ In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens. Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9. 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination.) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 25 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3½ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS.

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent.—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair: and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

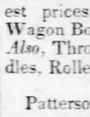
BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.



On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23. 1829.—tf.

LOTS

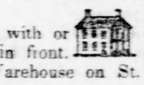
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,



A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

City Water Works.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Water Committee, at the office of the Superintendent, until the 2nd day of April next, for supplying from four to five thousand feet of four inch pipe, in lengths of nine feet and seven feet—and a quantity of taper pipe, eight inches by four and six inches by four.

Also for furnishing ten stop cocks, and ten fire plugs.

Likewise for excavating and re-filling the trenches, and for laying the pipes (the joints of which must be warranted tight) at so much a linear foot.

N. B. The Philadelphia rules will be adhered to, a copy of which can be seen by applying to the Superintendent. ROBERT MOORE.

Superintendent.

Pittsburgh, March 9.—3t.

TO CAPITALISTS

AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—w3m

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON

MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted:) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also,* Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS,

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

FOR RENT,

A LOT OF GROUND, on Grant's Hill, containing between 5 and 6 acres, with a convenient Dwelling House. Possession given on first April. Terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th Street.

March 2.—1mo.

A Caution to the Public.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Reb of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate,* and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

*** *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors,* both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice,* is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel; its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous.*

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES! and in other public institutions alike servicable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"These facts speak trumpet tongue"—and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon,* and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 6 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importer, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

Poetry.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.

Up in the morning as soon as the lark,
Late in the evening, when falleth the dark,
Far in the moorland, or under the tree,
Come the sweet voices of children to me.
I am an old man—my hair it is gray,
But I sit in the sunshine to watch you at play,
And a kindlier current doth run through the vein,
And I bless you, bright creatures! again and again.

I rejoice in your sports in the warm summer weather,
With hand locked in hand, when ye're striving together,
But I see what you see not—the sorrow and strife
Of the years that will come in the contest of life;
For I am an old man, and age looketh on
To the time that will be—from the time that is gone—
But you, blessed creatures! you think not of sorrow,
Your joy is to-day, and ye have no to-morrow!

Aye, sport ye—and wrestle—be glad as the sun,
And lie down to rest when your pastime is done,
For your dreams are of sunshine, of blossoms and dew,
And the God of the blessed doth watch over you,
And the angels of heaven are missioned to keep
Unbroken the calm of your sealed sleep;
And an old man's blessing doth in you swell,
The whole day long, and so fare ye well.

Lord Byron's Lines, found in his Bible.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happy they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace,
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch and *force* the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to *doubt*, or read to *scorn*.

Miscellany.

Observations on the Ancient Roads of the Peruvians. By JOHN GILLIES, M.D.M.W.S, &c.

My attention was first directed to the three roads in January 1825, when, with the view of examining the celebrated silver mines of Uspallata, I was induced to pay a visit to the owner of one of these who was likewise the proprietor of the neighboring Valley of Uspallata. It being then the hottest season of the year at Mendoza, his family had removed with him to his residence in the valley, to enjoy the cool air of the mountains. Attached to the house, were to be seen all the machinery and other requisites for grinding and amalgamating the silver ores; some people were then employed in reducing the ores which had been previously collected, the whole being under the superintendence of Don Jose Arroyo, a native of Peru, somewhat advanced in life, and whom I found intimately acquainted with the topography of his own country, and the customs most prevalent among them. He had taken an active part in the revolutionary proceedings in Peru against the dominion of Spain, and as Peru was still in the hands of the Spaniards, he had then, like many others of his countrymen, taken refuge in one of the neighboring provinces, which had been more fortunate in their endeavours against the mother country.

While enjoying the hospitality of my friends, I took advantage of the occasion to visit all the most interesting objects which presented themselves in the neighboring mountains and valley, and, among others, at the recommendation of the Peruvian already mentioned, was induced to visit the western side of the valley, at which place there existed, as he had been some time previously informed, very distinct traces of those ancient roads, usually known by the name of Camino del Ingo, or road of the Incas, some instances of which he had previously witnessed in Peru, and the result of my visit was such as gratified me far beyond my expectation.

On first seeing these roads, I was much surprised at finding them in such a preservation, that their extent and dimensions could be distinctly traced to a great extent, although there is every reason to conclude that they have been rarely trodden by the foot of the traveller, since the discovery and conquest of these countries by the Spaniards, now more than 300 years ago. I examined the road in several places, at some distance from each other, and found it to measure fifteen feet in breadth.—The principal preparation which it seemed to have undergone was that of levelling, and the removal of all impediments, such as shrubs, large stones, &c.; its surface consisted principally of the soil, gravel, and small stones, which characterised the surrounding district, and seemed altogether to constitute road sufficient for all the purposes of communication, in a country where it is so little liable to injury from the elements, and to a people who made all their journeys on foot, and possessed no other beasts of burden except the llamas and alpacas, none of which, it is probable ever accompanied them to such a distance from their native country. The circumstence which appeared the most remarkable, was the total absence of every kind of shrubs from the line of road, unless where it had been crossed by some occasional mountain torrent, or more permanent water-course, which, carrying down with it some of the neighboring shrubs, had left them there to take root: with this exception, its surface exhibited no other vegetation, except occasional tufts of grass, or some herbaceous plants. Such inconsiderable encroachments of vegetation, during so long a period of time, may at first sight appear somewhat extraordinary, yet it is easily accounted for in a climate such as that which characterises the Valley of Uspallata, where it seldom rains, and where scarcely any dew falls; so that there generally does not exist sufficient moisture to nourish any other than a scanty vegetation, consisting of some thorny and resinous shrubs, with a few patches of grass, and other less conspicuous plants. This remarkable difference in the vegetation of the line of road, and the surrounding country, renders the former particularly evident, more especially when viewed from the elevated part of it, which approaches the base of the mountains, where it is called La Punta del Cerro Negro. From this situation it may be traced, as far as the eye can reach, in one continued line proceeding in the direction, by compass, of north by west. Unless where nature has presented almost unsurmountable obstacles to their doing so, they seem, in forming these roads, to have invariably followed the most direct course, disregarding ordinary inequalities in the surface, which might have been avoided by an inconsiderable detour.

In the subsequent conversations which I had with the Peruvian and other travellers on this subject, I ascertained that very distinct traces of these ancient roads are not only to be seen in many parts of Peru, but are frequently met with along the line of the Cordillera, which proceeds from Uspallata to Potosi, in Peru, but only in such places where they have not been effaced by coming in contact with more modern roads. It may be distinctly traced from the place where I first examined it, along the whole extent of the Valley of Uspallata, which is said to terminate at the river of St. John's (Vio de San Juan,) upwards of 100 miles to the northward. It has also been traced as far to the southward as the valley of the Tenuyan, about 34 deg. of south latitude; where, on the following year, when passing the Cordillera, by the pass of the Planchon, I made a fruitless attempt to discover it, none of my guides being sufficiently acquainted with the localities of the valley, to be able to point it out to me. From this valley, I have not yet been able to trace its course farther south, either personally, or by the testimony of others; yet I have little doubt, that by a careful investigation, it might be ascertained to continue much farther to the south. From the valley of Uspallata it takes rather a circuitous course to reach the valley of the Tenuyan; on leaving La Punta del Cerro Negro, it runs southward, and soon inclines more to the westward, until, at Los Ranchilos, it leaves the Valley of Uspallata, and joins with the high road to Chile, which skirts the northern side of the Rio de Mendoza, as far as La Punta de las Vacas, passing in this route by Picheuta and Tambillos, places whose names are of Indian origin.—At the latter place are still to be seen the ruins of some habitations, supposed by many to have been used by the Peruvians during their journeys; but, by others, and perhaps with more probability, as having been erected to give temporary shelter to the negro slaves, who were formerly carried from Buenos Ayres across the mountains, by this road, for the supply of Chile and Peru. At La Punta de las Vacas, the Incas road again leaves the high road, and may be traced across the river of Mendoza, and along the Valley of Topongato, to the foot of the lofty mountains of that name, by which, it passes into the Valley of the Tenuyan.

The early Spanish writers on these countries give details respecting these royal roads of the Incas; and, among other things, state that from Cusco there existed a double line of these roads, over an extent of about five hundred leagues, towards Quito, the one being made along the plains, at great trouble and expense, to obviate the difficulties presented by a sandy and loose soil, and the other along the mountains, in which cases ridges were levelled and valleys filled up, the latter being preferred in summer. These roads were twenty-five feet wide, and at regular distances, had palaces, store-houses and other habitations, for the use of the officers of the royal house and of the revenue. From Cusco these roads also proceeded in a southerly direction, dividing into several branches, one of which passing through Potosi, was continued by the route now called Camino del Despoblado, along the Cordillera of the Andes, belonging to Salta, La Rioja, San Juan, and Mendoza, the continuation of which is seen at Uspallata. This branch must have been originally formed for the purpose of communicating with the Araucanian Indians, and the other nations inhabiting Chile, and those tribes which inhabit the country along the eastern side of the Southern Cordillera of the Andes, and from thence to the Southern Atlantic Ocean and Cape Horn, all of whom are of quite a different race, and speak a language very different from the Quichoa, or language of the Peruvian Indians. The cause why they seem to have preferred this route to any other, may be supposed to have been the greater abundance of water and other conveniencies for travellers, than along either side of the mountains; these, in many places, being very scarce on the eastern side, and are altogether wanting on the western, where the desert of Atacama, bounded on the one side by the Pacific Ocean, and on the other by the Andes, is quite impassable. Besides, the mountain route may be presumed to have been safer, more free from interruption, and more centrical for the purpose of communication with the various nations inhabiting both sides of the Andes. It is evident, from the size of these roads, and the precision and care with which they have been formed, that their intercourse with these nations must have been considerable, and they are calculated to convey to us high ideas of the energy and civilization of the Indians of Peru, before they had any knowledge of European customs. At the present day, the Peruvian Indians are so tenacious of the customs and habits of their ancestors, that they generally prefer travelling on foot to every other mode, and thus, from constant habit, are capable of performing on foot very long journeys in a short space of time, without exhaustion, and with very little nourishment. To this cause may with justice be ascribed the circumstance of the Spanish officers, during the late war of independence, having so effectually retained this part of the new world under the dominion of the mother country; almost the whole of their infantry was composed of these Indians, with whom they were enabled to make such long and rapid marches, as rendered them, in a mountainous country, superior in point of mobility to any other force which could be brought against them.

Some of these Indians, who are called Chalos by the people to the south, even now occasionally travel on foot from Peru, along these mountain routes, to visit Chile, Mendoza, and other places, where they carry on a petty traffic with gums, and various vegetable products of their own country, and a few articles of their own manufacture.—This mountain route, in a considerable part of its extent, is also at the present day frequented by such of the inhabitants of Mendoza and San Juan as convey troops of mules for sale, and carry brandies and other articles of produce to Upper Peru, or Bolivia as it is now called. This road is considered by them to be the most direct, and preferable to any other on account of the plentiful supply of fire-wood, and pasture for their mules; and it is probable that, in time coming, it will be much frequented for similar purposes. This route is traversed in various parts of its extent, by a number of passes across the Cordillera of the Andes, among which, north of that of Uspallata, may be mentioned the Pas of Los Patos, celebrated as the road by which General San Martin crossed with his army from Mendoza to Chile, before the battle of Chacabuco. Further to the north are situated the passes which communicate between San Juan and Coquimbo, and between La Rioja and Copiapo, which latter place is situated on the southern boundary of the desert of Atacama; and in that part which is denominated El Despoblado, it is crossed by the road which communicates from Salta to the port of Cobija, at the northern extremity of the Atacama desert. This latter place has of late risen to some importance, having, under the name of El Puerto Lamar, been erected into a free port by the government of Bolivia, for the introduction of goods into that country, so as to avoid the heavy transit duties and other charges to which they are subjected, on passing through the port of Arica and other parts of the Puertos Intermedios, which belong to the Peruvian Republic, or the government of Lower Peru. This spot, which is the only place where the Republic of Bolivia communicates with the Pacific Ocean, notwithstanding all the encouragement given to it by an almost entire exemption from duties, is yet so scantily supplied with water for the use of man and beast, that it can never become a place of extensive population.

MARBOIS'S HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.

It is truly refreshing, after wading through the libellous trash of English Travellers and Reviewers, to glide over such a book as that whose title is hereto prefixed—to turn from ill-natured misrepresentation, and stupid ignorance, to hearty good nature and enlightened liberality. M. Marbois, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of France, who held posts of honor and trust under the Bourbons before the revolution; who was distinguished during the supremacy of Buonaparte; who has been elevated still higher since the restoration of the legitimate sovereigns of France; and who was a resident in this country as a diplomatic agent for seven years, has published a history of the French colonies in North America, with a minute detail of the cession of Louisiana, prefaced by an account of the Institutions and government of the United States. The whole is done in a manner so generally accurate as to command our admiration and gratitude. It might have been expected that one who had suffered so severely under the republican and imperial governments of his native country, would have looked upon all liberal institutions as the causes of evil. But M. Marbois, with an enlarged and philanthropic view, has duly appreciated our system of government, and has fearlessly displayed its characteristics and advantages to his countrymen.

It is amusing to look back upon the detailed history of the cession of Louisiana, which caused so much heart burning at the time, and to observe the fears which made it ours. At the very moment, when our government was sending a minister extraordinary to treat for the purchase of New Orleans, that we might secure the free navigation of the Mississippi and a place of deposit for merchandise, &c. as a matter of necessity for the existence of the Western States, or territories as they then were, the First Consul of France was empowering an agent to throw into our hands a territory almost unbounded, and invaluable. Before Mr. Monroe arrived in France, for the purpose of purchasing New Orleans, Buonaparte had offered to sell all the right of France to lands in North America, which extended from West Florida to the Pacific Ocean. He authorized M. Marbois to sell the same for fifty millions of francs; and his reasons for doing so were, first, the fear of a war with England, in which case the English would take Louisiana from the French by the supremacy of their naval power; and second, the want of money.

The First Consul could not brook the idea, that any part of the French dominion should fall into the hands of his formidable rival; because that would entail national disgrace; and the navy of France was at that time too weak to admit of reinforcing the Colony of Louisiana, in face of a British fleet, and in spite of the proximity of British Colonies. He therefore chose to sacrifice the permanent interest, rather than the national honor of his country, especially when he could by so doing replenish an exhausted treasury, and strengthen another rival to Great Britain, which threatened at no distant day to compete with her on her own empire of the ocean.

The American Ministers, Messrs Monroe and Livingston, though not empowered to treat for so extended a purchase, saw the advantage to this country, and embraced it with equal surprise and pleasure. The acuteness of M. Marbois gained for his government thirty millions of francs, or about six millions of dollars, more than Buonaparte was willing to receive for the cession; still the territory would have been cheap at a much larger sum; and our government had concluded to pay as much for New Orleans and the free navigation of the river, as Buonaparte limited for the whole cession. The sum of six millions is, of course, all that the Ministers exceeded their instructions and all that the land from the Mississippi westward, can be said to have cost. We can scarcely avoid trembling when we consider how certainly any vacillation would have thrown that whole country into the hands of Great Britain; and how much such an event would have endangered the safety of a large part of our nation, if it would not have hazarded the liberty of the whole. Though our thanks are due, not so much to the foresight or policy of our government, as to the necessities of the French, still we may be allowed to bless the fortune which prevented our enemy from stealing behind our back—and of all the nations on the globe, England is the most hostile to our interests. Let us say what we will and do what we will, she cannot get rid of the notion that we should be her servants, her "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and ages will not moderate the indignation with which she remembers, that we have triumphed over her power. This is exemplified in her individuals of all ranks, but especially such as come to spy out the land. If they fed upon gall and drank wormwood tea, and used rhubarb instead of tobacco, they could not be more thoroughly impregnated with bitterness.

We have almost universally received civility, if not flattery from Frenchmen, and we should like to be pointed to the Englishman, who has ever exhibited even a modicum of the former, in speaking of our political relations. We commend the history of Louisiana to our readers, and we shall be happy, also, to tell them what the British Reviewers say of the book if they should ever have the fortune to open it.—*Boston Bulletin.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

We have received from Washington the report of the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of the Senate in respect to desertion in the Army. The extent of this crime is enormous, considering that the whole number of men composing the army is only 5000 or 6000. It appears from the document before us, that the number of deserters in 1823, exclusive of convicts, was 668; in 1824, 811; in 1825, 803; in 1826, 636; in 1827, 848; in 1828, 820; in 1829, 1083. Total in seven years, 5669—equal to the entire force of the Army at any given period!—Of this number, 2795 took place during the first year of enlistment, and a greater part of them during the first six months.

Concerning the cause of so many desertions, different opinions seem to be entertained. The Secretary of War insists that the daily ration of ardent spirits "cannot be an inducing cause to the evil, because the allowance is too inconsiderable." Gen. Gaines, on the contrary, an officer of much experience and sound judgment, remarks that while desertions are to be attributed in part to other causes, they result also "in part, and perhaps for the most part, from the inveterate habits of intemperance, which prevailed in the ranks of the army."

Upon this point, (he says) I have for some years past, and more particularly during the present year, availed myself of every means in my power to arrive at a correct conclusion. In my inspections, I have drawn from personal observation, as well as from free conversations with officers of every grade, and with sutlers, and other intelligent persons, whose opportunities had been such as to give weight to their statements, evidence, which leaves no doubt in my mind, that most cases of desertion may be traced to habits of intemperance. The proceedings of Courts Martial are alone sufficient to prove that the crime of intoxication almost always precedes, and is often the immediate cause of desertion.—For these facts I have principally to refer to the testimony recorded in the proceedings of Regimental and General Courts Martial. And I am convinced that most of the soldiers who enter the army as sober men, acquire habits of intemperance principally by falling into the practice of drinking their gills or half gills of whiskey every morning.

I have known sober recruits, who would often throw away their morning allowance, but whose constant intercourse with tipplers would soon induce them to taste a little, and, in time, a little more, until they became habitual drunkards. I am therefore decidedly of the opinion, that the whiskey part of the ration does slowly but surely lead men into those intemperate and vicious habits, out of which grow desertions and most other crimes.

The same officer suggests that the evil might be diminished by abolishing certain modes of punishment in the army, such as branding, marking with durable ink, attaching an iron collar, or ball and chain to the offender, except in solitary cells, shaving the head, putting a rope of straw around the neck, &c. which he thinks tend rather to degrade offenders and render them incorrigible, than to produce penitence or reformation. He thinks it very desirable that certain salutary punishments should be designated by law for each offence, or each class of offences, to be clearly defined.

For example: 1st, The punishment of death; or from 39 to 100 lashes, might be prescribed for the crimes of desertion, cowardice, or mutiny; 2d, from 10 to 50 lashes for drunkenness or stealing; 3d, from one to thirty days' solitary confinement to hard labor on bread and water, for some two or three of the above crimes and for the most aggravated of the minor offences; and 4th, fines, not to exceed one half of the pay of the offender for one to six months, in part for any one of the above offences, and for such of the minor offences as may in the opinion of the court, require a small fine.—But no fine should ever exceed half the pay of the soldier, as at least one half his pay is usually necessary to meet the expenses that are unavoidable, and essential to his health and the neatness of his person on duty. In recommending the above punishments to be prescribed by law, or by general regulations, I wish it to be distinctly understood that lashes are recommended in no possible case, except for the crime of desertion, cowardice, mutiny, habitual drunkenness and stealing, nor under any possible authority but that of a General Court Martial. I recommend stripes or lashes only in cases where the crime itself degrades the offender so low, that the punishment inflicted on him cannot tend to sink him any lower in the scale of degradation.

There are a good many important subjects mentioned in the President's Message at the opening of the session of Congress, about which little or nothing has yet been done by either house. The time wears away; three months have passed since the session commenced, and a very large part of the period has been consumed in desultory warfare, about all manner of subjects, interesting enough, perhaps, in themselves, but having no relation to the business nominally before the house. The Senate have been week after week engaged in a debate, which has travelled over the whole surface of political things; and are apparently not much nearer a close, except as all things approach an end, than they were a month ago. In this discussion, the Vice-President has had a very satisfactory opportunity to witness the effect of his own decision, respecting his constitutional power, as president of the Senate, in regulating the course of debate in that body. If its practical results have not convinced him of the absurdity of the construction he gave a very few years since to the constitution, on this subject, his mind must come to its conclusions slowly, and with great reluctance.

Nothing has been said on the subject of amending the constitution, respecting the election of President and Vice-President. Some resolutions have, indeed, been introduced, but they have thus far lain by very quietly. Nothing has been done on the matter of appointing members of Congress to office. The Tariff has been brought, in one shape or another, before both houses; but it would seem there is very little prospect of any thing of importance being accomplished this session. The interests of agriculture were recommended to the consideration of Congress; but we have not, thus far, observed that any efforts have been made in their favor. A report on the disposition of the Indian tribes has, indeed, been made in one house, but it has not yet been taken into consideration.—The discussion of that single subject may be expected to occupy at least one month of the time of the two houses. The recommendation respecting the navy seems not hitherto to have engaged much attention. The establishment of a Home Department of State, is untouched, or at least undiscussed. Nothing has been done, as far as we have seen, about the Bank of the United States.

There are subjects enough, allowing for the usual quantity of speech making, to occupy the attention of Congress at least for six months to come. In general, it is perhaps just to say, that the more the time of Congress is taken up in talking, and the less in making laws, the better for the country. It is true, it costs the nation a good deal of money; but as the affairs of the Union are in a great degree governed with reference to pecuniary concerns, it had better be spent so, than in a worse way.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

From the National Gazette.

The venerable Madison must be surprised, to find himself adduced as an authority for the doctrine that the Supreme Court of the U. S is not the umpire in constitutional questions—that a State may *nullify* an act of Congress. Mr. Madison was a party to that full exposition of the federal compact, which is given in the *Federalist*, and which as it proceeded from responsible and leading members of the Convention of 1787 must be regarded as a certain record of the views and intentions of that body. The writers of the Federalist lay stress upon the umpirage of the Supreme Court, as one of the new system. It is their precise language that the limitations upon the legislative authority, whether of Congress or the States, can be preserved in no other way than through the medium of the supreme tribunal—"whose duty it is to declare all acts contrary to the constitution *void*." "A constitution," says the book, "is in fact and must be regarded by the judges as a fundamental law. It must, therefore, belong to them to ascertain its meaning, as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body; the constitution must be preferred to the statute—the intention of the people to the intention of their agents."

The present charge against the general government, in relation to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, is—that it has committed usurpation under that clause of the constitution, in which is imparted—"the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the other powers vested in the Government or any department or office thereof." Now how does the Federalist meet the hypothesis of such usurpation? Thus, and without dreaming of the pretension that a State might by convention or otherwise, separately nullify the proceeding or act of Congress:—

"If it be asked, what is to be the consequence, in case the congress shall misconstrue this part of the constitution, and exercise powers not warranted by its true meaning: I answer the same as if they should misconstrue or enlarge any other power vested in them: as if the general power had been reduced to particulars, and any one of these were to be violated; the same in short, as if the state legislature should violate their respective constitutional authorities. In the first instance, the success of the usurpation will depend on the executive and judiciary apartments, *which are to expound and give effect to the legislative acts;* and in the last resort, a remedy must be obtained from the people, who can, by the election of more faithful representatives, annul the acts of the usurpers.—The truth is that this ultimate redress may be more confided in against unconstitutional acts of the federal, than of the state legislatures, for this plain reason, that as every such art of the former will be an invasion of the rights of the latter, these will be ever ready to mark the innovation, to sound the alarm to the people, and to exert their local influence in effecting a change of federal representatives. There being no such intermediate body between the state legislatures and the people, interested in watching the conduct of the former, violations of the state constitution are more likely to remain unnoticed and unredressed."

We have selected the tabular part of the following statement of the quantity of coal shipped from the mines of Schuylkill and Lehigh, to Philadelphia, from a very interesting article arranged for and published in Mr. Billington's "Price Current":—

Year.	*Schuylkill.* TONS.	*Lehigh.* TONS.	*Total.* TONS.	*Value.* DOLLARS.
1825	5,000	28,393	33,393	200,358
1826	16,767	31,280	48,047	288,282
1827	31,360	30,305	61,665	369,990
1828	47,284	30,111	77,395	464,370
1829	79,973	25,110	105,083	630,078
Total	180,009	145,199	325,583	1,953,078

Of the above, 96,785 tons of Schuylkill, and 73,445 tons of Lehigh coal, were shipped from Philadelphia to other ports; making the actual consumption in our metropolis, in *five* years, 155,353 tons. When the several improvements in the navigation and the numerous rail-roads now constructing and intended to be constructed, shall have been finished, we do not think it far from exaggeration to state that another period of five years will increase the tonnage to 1,000,000! Thus taking from the heretofore hidden treasures of the earth, 6,000,000 of dollars, or 1,200,000 per annum. Let those therefore who hold coal lands duly reflect, before they suffer them to pass from their hands; for certain it is, that *one acre* of good coal land in Schuylkill county, is of more value than the richest diamond bed in Brazil. We want no *purer carbon*, than the *Black Diamonds* of Schuylkill.—*Berks Journal.*

LIST OF STEAM BOATS.

We are indebted to the Captain of the Steam Boat Paul Pry, for the following list of Steam Boats built on the western waters.

When built.	*Whole No.*	*Now run'g.*	*Lost or w'n. out.*
1811	1		unknown.
1814	4		
1815	3		
1816	2		
1817	9		
1818	25		
1819	27		
1820	7		1
1821	6		1
1822	7	2	5
1823	13	5	8
1824	13	9	4
1825	29	26	4
1826	52	48	4
1827	25	22	3
1828	35	29	3
1829	42	42	
Not known	25	5	20
Total	321	188	133

Add to the number 188 fifteen boats finished this spring, and now running, and ten boats built in the east, and the whole number now running on the western waters will be 213. Of this number 86 were built at Cincinnati.

Of the 133 lost or worn out there were—

Worn out,	57
Lost by Snags,	35
Burned,	14
Lost by Collision,	2
By other accidents,	25
Total	133

We are given to understand that the number of boats which are being, and are to be built, during the present year, will greatly exceed that of any preceding year.—*Kanawha Register.*

KANAWHA SALT.

The Inspector's return of Salt inspected and weighed in Kanawha county, during the quarter ending 14th December, 1829, exhibits
241,188 bushels and 34 pounds, or
31,888 barrels.

Oak Trees liable to be struck by Lightning.—In Denmark, where there are considerable tracts covered with oak and beech trees, it is remarked, that the oaks are struck with lightning twenty times for once the beeches are struck. It is conjectured by some observers, that this circumstance is to be traced to the forms of the two species of trees.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, Edinburgh.

AND for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his drug and family medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, north east corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and retail by his agents and every principal druggist and vender of medicine throughout the United States. Where may be had, gratis, pamphlets either in English, German, French or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health*—for the cure of coughs, colds, approaching consumption, hooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c.—Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.*—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints, generally, inward weakness, depression of spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial diseases, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.* A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Stomachic Bitters.* Celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and a cure for the fever and ague, &c. Price one dollar per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.* A medicine universally esteemed for destroying every species of worms in the human body. Price fifty cents per package: large packages one dollar.

DR. DYOTT'S *Patent Itch Ointment.* For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety. Price fifty cents per box.

DR. DYOTT'S *Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.* Price fifty cents; small vials, twenty-five cents.

DR. DYOTT'S *Anti-Bilious Pills,* which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes fifty cents.

DR. VICKERS' *Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm &c.* Price 37½ cents per box.

DR. VICKERS' *Embrocation for Rheumatism, &c.* Price 37½ cents per bottle.

DR. GODBOLD'S *Vegetable Balm of Life.*—Price one dollar per bottle.

The Restorative Dentrifice. For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.—Price fifty cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price fifty cents; small vials twenty-five cents.

MAHY'S *Approved Plaster Cloth.* A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breasts, boils, sore legs, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar, for each size plaster.

Approved and recommended by Dr. Rush and Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent faculty in the United States.

THE BALM OF IBERIA—Extracted from an Iberian Fragrant Plant; for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.

CLEMEN'S ALMOND LOTION—A certain cure for *grubs, pimples, freckles, ringworms, tetter, sunburn, morphew,* and *tan,* &c.

☞ Take notice, that, in order to prevent all imposition, each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebritty for their unparalleled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances, had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families and individuals, whose residence or circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and for whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of diseases, and proper directions for using them.

☞ A considerable discount will be allowed to druggists, country merchants, and those who purchase by the quantity. Orders promptly attended to, and the medicines carefully packed and forwarded to any part agreeably to direction.

A supply of the above medicines, just received and for sale, by appointment of the proprietor, by

DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
February 19, 1830.—m1y.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 4†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4½ a 5†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6.	Shot, all sizes,	6a6½†
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	35 a40 †
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6¼
Coals, bush.	5 a 6½†	8d	6½†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	7 †
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4d	7¾†
Cheese	6½ a 7†	other	5 a 6¾†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9 a 9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¾a2¼†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2⅔ a 3†	paper hang's p.	37a75
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bhl.	$9a10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 45†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	7½ a 9½†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	45a50§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2 12½ a 2 25†
corn	37½a45§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$5†	wire. No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½ a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	80 a 90	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2½a2¾†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	$90†	new	18 a 19†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	14
pig, ton	$30 a 32½†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00 a 9 00	
Cap, do. do.	2 50 a 4 50	
Letter, do. do.	2 50 a 4 00	
Printing, do. do.	2 37½ a 6 37½	
Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½ a 3 00	
Tea, do. do.	1 75 a 2 37½	
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25 a 75	
Bordering, do.	12½ a 2 50	
Paste Boards, per gross,	5 25 a 6 00	
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.	25	

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1830.

THE HELEN M'GREGOR.—A gentleman who had been a passenger on board this unfortunate boat, and who left Memphis several days after the accident, states that forty of the sufferers had been buried before he left that place—that deaths were occurring daily, and that the number of the drowned was not known, but must have been considerable.

In the last Mercury, in an editorial article, we find the following sentence:—

"We shall probably hereafter avail ourselves of the remarks of General Hayne, to show the *republican* principles of a man, *whose profound constitutional views would subject the sovereignty of a state, to the supervision and control of the judges of the supreme court:*"

Meaning, that Mr. Webster entertained the opinion that the Supreme Court of the United States had the power to declare a law of a State Legislature unconstitutional, and that such opinion was *anti-republican*. No doubt the charge is true.—It would indeed be a matter of surprise, if Mr. Webster entertained any other opinion upon that subject. Whether such opinion is anti-republican or republican, is a matter of minor importance:—we will endeavor to show that it is correct and constitutional. In 1795, the case of Vanhorne's lessee vs. Dorrance was tried in Philadelphia, in the Circuit Court of the United States, before Judges Patterson and Peters. In this case it became necessary to decide upon the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Judge Patterson, a sound and able lawyer, delivered the opinion of the court, from which the following is extracted:—

"I take it to be a clear position that if a legislative Act oppugns a constitutional principle, the former must give way, and be rejected on the score of repugnance. I hold it to be a position equally clear and sound, that, in such a case, it will be the duty of the court to adhere to the constitution, and declare the Act null and void. The Constitution is the basis of legislative authority; it lies at the foundation of all law, and is a rule and commission by which both legislators and Judges are bound to proceed. It is an important principle, which, in the discussion of questions of the present kind, ought never to be lost sight of—that the judiciary in this country is not a subordinate, but a co-ordinate branch of the government."

If the editor of the Mercury calls this subjecting the sovereignty of a state to the control and supervision of the Supreme Court, it has often been repeated, and as often submitted to by the different states.—We will call the attention of the editor to one other case—that of Fletcher vs. Peck. In 1795 the Legislature of Georgia passed an act authorising the sale of an immense body of land; in the year following another act was passed, asserting that the previous act had been passed *fraudulently*, and without constitutional authority, and declaring *all grants deduced or derived therefrom to be null and void*. The Chief Justice, after remarking that, however the alleged fraud might affect the *original purchasers*, a Court of Chancery would leave unmolested those who were *innocent purchasers, without notice*, for a *valuable consideration*," then proceeded to comment upon the repealing act of Georgia, in the following language:—

"If the legislature felt itself absolved from those rules of property which are common to all the citizens of the United States, and from those principles of equity which are acknowledged in all our courts, *its acts must be supported by its power alone;* and the same power may divest any other individual of his lands, if it shall be the will of the legislature to exert it."—"This estate was transferable; and those who purchased parts of it were not stained by that guilt which infected the original transaction. Their case is not distinguishable from the ordinary case of purchasers of a legal estate without knowledge of any secret fraud which might have led to the emanation of the original grant."

Would the editor of the Mercury have required the Supreme Court, in this case, to look on passively, and permit manifest injustice to be done?

Chief Justice Gibson, in a late case did contend that a *State Court* had no power to declare a state law unconstitutional; *and he is the only Judge in this Union who has expressed such an opinion;* and yet even Judge Gibson *explicitly admits that the United States Courts have that power*. Surely, then, it is no great offence if Mr. Webster entertains the same opinion which has been repeatedly expressed by different Courts of the United States, and of different States, which has been acquiesced in by various States, and which has never been denied, except by newspaper politicians.

We earnestly invite the attention of every person, who wishes to obtain general information on this interesting question, to two able articles, written by Judge Hopkinson for the American Quarterly Review—one in the third, the other in the thirteenth number. Upon a perusal of these articles, every impartial and inquiring mind must be satisfied, that the Supreme Court of the U. States does possess this power, that it has uniformly exercised it when it became necessary, and that it, exercise has always been beneficial.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

It is stated in Dr. Mease's Picture of Philadelphia; that the occurrence of a fire in Sansom street, in 1803, first led to the idea of the use of leather hose, to convey water to the engines. We have before us a communication made to the public authorities of the city, by a Mr. Varle, a Frenchman, who suggested that plan soon after the burning of the German Church in Fourth street, which took place in December, 1794. His suggestion was to have engines capable of containing a large quantity of water, to be supplied by twelve leather 'conductors or pipes,' which could be extended to any length, by uniting the pipes by brass screws, attached to their extremities. These pipes were to be fastened to the street pumps, and the water conveyed in a constant stream.—*Sat. Morn. Jour.*

The first war between Russia and the Porte took place in 1568; which lasted one year; the second was in 1677, of three years' duration; the third commenced in 1686, hostilities ceased in 1698 and peace was formally established in 1700. The fourth was declared in 1710, and concluded in 1712. The fifth raged from 1736 to 1739. The sixth from 1768 to 1774. The seventh from 1787 to 1792. The eighth from 1807 to 1811. The ninth is that just terminated.—*Saturday Morning Journal.*

The "Academic Gazette" of St. Petersburgh boasts that the Black Sea now brings Russia in contact with both Asiatic and European Turkey, as well as with Greece, and opens to he Egypt and all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, while the Caspian renders easy and superior her commercial relations with Persia and Bucharia.

Two cock pheasants were found fighting lately in the domain of the Earl of Cork, and were so intent upon their combat that they were taken by a spectator, who was obliged forcibly to separate them.

Noble Woman.—A Mrs. Marwood being charged with a terrible assault on Mrs. Dunbar, said in her defence—'Your honor—I *has* a husband that's *dead*, and a child that's drowned, and five other *children*, and I support them *all* honestly, your honor, and no thanks to no one, I say.'

CONGRESS.

March 10.—The Senate spent some time in Executive business. We understand that the nomination of Henry Lee, as Consul General to Algiers, was rejected.

In the House of Representatives the resolution submitted some time since by Mr. Isacks, on the subject of Maps, was, on motion of Mr. Daniel, committed to the Committee on Retrenchment with instructions: and the corresponding motion relative to the change in the rules of the House, received a similar reference. The resolution offered by Mr. Daniel relative to the expenditures of the Government in 1828 and 1829, was taken up, when Mr. Ingersoll moved to amend the resolution by adding a call for other information calculated to make the return more complete. The resolution and amendment, however, were subsequently laid on the table, by a vote of 79 to 65. A bill was then reported by Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to extend the franking privilege of members on printed papers, which was read twice. On the question of its engrossment, some debate arose.—Various motions to postpone and to lay on the table were rejected; but the ayes and noes having been ordered, the bill was finally rejected, by a vote of 107 by 65. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Cambreleng in the Chair, when Mr. Wickliffe concluded his remarks on the Judiciary bill. Mr. Daniel then moved an amendment; after which, on his motion, the Committee rose and reported progress. A motion being made to adjourn, the ayes and noes were ordered, and the motion to adjourn was rejected by a vote of 70 to 54. The House then, on motion of Mr. Sevier, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Martin in the Chair, and took up the bill further extending the powers of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. The bill having been gone through, the Committee rose and reported the bill, which was then postponed till Monday. The House then adjourned.

March 11.—In the Senate the bill to "repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States, and upon certain foreign vessels," was read the third time and passed. The Senate refused to pass the bill "to compensate the heirs of Robert Fulton,"—ayes 9, noes 33. Some time was occupied in the consideration of Executive business.

A bill was reported in the House of Representatives, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, for the punishment of crimes in the District. The resolution offered on the previous day by Mr. Anderson, on the subject of a drawback on rum, was again taken up. Mr. Polk offered an amendment on the subject of a drawback on cotton bagging, when exported, either in the original packages or around the cotton bales, to any foreign country. Some discussion ensued, which was arrested by the expiration of the hour. The residue of the day was occupied in the discussion of the bill from the Senate for the relief of the purchasers of public lands; but before any vote was taken on the bill or amendments offered, the House adjourned.—*Journal.*

March 12—In the Senate, a bill was reported, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, authorizing a subscription of Stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The bill to authorize a subscription of stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was ordered to a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Powers, from the District of Columbia, reported a bill making appropriations for the completion and support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia; and Mr. Varnum, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of Columbia College. The residue of the day, after the morning business, was occupied on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, which was finally laid on the table, Ayes 97, Noes 76. A resolution was adopted that the House will, on Monday, meet at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Tucker laid a joint resolution on the table, authorizing the adjournment of both Houses on the 8th of May.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated WASHINGTON, March 10.

The nomination of Henry Lee, as Cousul General to Algiers, was this day rejected by the *unanimous vote* of the Senate. This is a tremendous rebuke of the President for appointing him, as all the facts which led to his rejection must have been as well known to Gen. Jackson as they were to the Senate. They were too notorious for him to have been ignorant of them. He would not submit the nomination to the Senate last March, but waited till the close of the session, and then appointed him, so as to ensure his favorite the outfit and salary for at least one year! Lee was the bosom friend of the Hero, and resided at the *Hermitage* nearly a year while the Presidential election was pending, and this office was given him in defiance of public opinion—an act of injustice to the Presidential office and the People of this Nation, that would have been perpetrated by no other individual than the present most unworthy and notoriously unfit incumbent of the Presidential chair. It is said the old Hero is actually foaming with rage at the result in the Senate, and as I passed the Palace an hour since, I imagined I could see the smoke of his wrath actually curling out from the crevices of the windows. Other nominations of a peculiarly odious and detestible cast are to be acted upon, and it is hoped the Senate will do its duty to the country, regardless of the angry frowns of the "Military Chieftain."

The following letter has found its way to the public through the Boston Gazette, the editor to whom it is addressed, a Jacksonite, refusing to give it publicity.—*Balt. Patriot.*

To the Editor of the Boston Statesman.

SIR—In your paper of the 27th February, ult. I notice a call upon me, to state the facts in relation to my having received a letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, advising me to get up a meeting in the County of Hillsborough, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Hartford Convention. I obey the call readily and cheerfully. It is true, that I received a letter requesting me to consult with another person, then of high standing in this County, for the purpose of calling a meeting to elect a delegate to the Hartford Convention. This letter coming from a quarter that gave it a claim to respect, I called on the person to whom it referred me, and informed him, that the measure recommended was inexpedient, and that I should decline having any thing to do with it.—and that having made the communication to him, he would take such course as he thought proper. The gentleman entirely coincided with me, as to the inexpediency of the measure; and nothing farther was done in this County, in relation to it. The above letter, so received by me, was not from Mr. Webster, but from a person living in a part of the State very remote from, and with whom, I have no knowledge or belief, that Mr. Webster had any communication. And I further say, that Mr. Webster never made to me, directly or indirectly, to my knowledge and belief, any communication, either written or verbal, in relation to the Hartford Convention, or the choosing of a delegate to the same.—Nor have I any knowledge from any source whatever that Mr. Webster was a promoter of that Convention, took any interest in it, or was desirous of having any delegate chosen to it. After the declaration of War, my own views and feelings, as to the support which the government and its administration ought to receive in the then state of the country, accorded with those of the Hon. Samuel Dexter, a man whose genius and high minded independence of character, I had from my youth been taught to respect and admire. Whether Mr. Webster was acquainted with my views at this time, I am ignorant. From our local situation, we then had very little to do with each other. H. ATHERTON.

Amherst, N. H. March 1st, 1830.

The first two actions tried in Pennsylvania were for assault and battery, in both which the parties were convicted. The date of these trials is September 13, 1681. The Court sat at Chester.

A few nights ago, one of the clerks of the Post-office of this city, going into the office at a late hour, discovered a tin trap suspended from the outside of the mouth of the letter-box, which, at the time of its discovery, was full of letters, which had been dropped into it since the snare had been set. It being an ingenious contrivance, in which some mechanical dexterity had been employed, our police officers were set to work, and, having found out the workshop where a particular part of the work was done, and thus obtained a clue to lead them to the detection of the offender, soon traced him out. On Monday he was apprehended, and confessed the fact, and is now committed for trial. He is an entire stranger in the city.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Hon. Mr. Wilds, of Georgia, has received from Malaga, a sample (about half a bushel) of the Spanish wheat called *Trigo Recio*, which most resists the injuries to which grain is liable in the field or in the granary. In a letter from Gibraltar, it is said to be a hardy plant, not liable to rust, at least not in that climate. It is a full, heavy, rich colored grain, and produces a brilliant white flour; but the objection made to it by the millers of England is the very great difficulty of grinding it.

Plants of the Sugar-cane cultivated in March, will also be forwarded by the correspondents of Mr. Wilds, who is entitled to be considered a public benefactor, for his efforts to introduce into the country the valuable productions of others.

From the Detroit Journal.

A self-made Man.—In looking over the list of new publications in the last North American Review, our eye rested on the following in the division Astronomy.

"Mecanique Celeste. By the Marquis de la Place. Translated, with a Commentary, by Nathaniel Bowditch, pp. 746."

Now then, we said to ourselves, the fruits of many years of solitary application are exhibited to the world. Now there exists an enduring monument of how much genius can effect, in the midst of difficulties, and unaided by the cheering voice of encouragement.

There yet live many whose memories can carry them back to the time when Nathaniel Bowditch was a clerk in the store of a ship-chandler in the town of Salem, in Massachusetts. They can remember how diligently he then improved every hour, constantly employing himself with a book or a pencil, when there was no occasion for his services at the counter. They can trace his progress from that station to the reponsible trust of a supercargo on board of an East Indiaman; to the honorable office of President of an Insurance Company in Salem. They can testify to the zeal which never abated in the pursuit of knowledge; to his acquisition of the Latin and French and Italian languages, that he might extend his researches in that branch of science for which his mind always discovered an intuitive aptitude. They can call to mind the gratification they experienced when foreign academies received him as a worthy brother, and the universities of our own country admitted him to their fellowship. There are thousands, now, who render to him a willing tribute of gratitude and respect, for the efficient aid he has rendered to the cause of improvement, in organizing the Mechanics' Institution in Boston, in fostering and enlarging its Anthenæum, and in giving a new impulse to the energies of its neighboring University. And there are many who hold him in their affections, for those excellencies of character of which we cannot speak without intrusion on the sacredness of private life.

The work of which Mr. Bowditch has now published a translation, is known to the learned every where; the translation has been made in the hours usually given to repose. We have drawn this hasty sketch in the hope that the example would stimulate some to enter on that course of honorable exertion, which is opened to all by our free institutions, and of which the reward is sure and enduring.

SUWARROW.

In his purposes he was inflexible. When Paul wished to change the uniform of the Russian troops, and introduce the custom of wearing long hair, Suwarrow would not co-operate in effecting the change. 'Cues are not pikes, nor curls cannon' was his justification.

His quickness and irritability extended to his temper. His wrath was fierce and ungovernable, sometimes bitterly insolent, sometimes passionately cruel. Yet he loved freedom of speech in his intercourse with others; and it is related of him, that one day, when in a gust of anger he was beating a soldier unmercifully, a young officer, who stood near, cried out, 'The field-marshal Suwarrow commands us not to give way to our anger.' 'The field-marshal Suwarrow must be obeyed,' replied he, and stopped cudgelling immediately.

His personal habits were those of extreme self-denial. He slept on straw, or on hay, even in the period of his princely fortunes. Whatever furniture he found in a room, which he was to occupy, he was apt to dash in pieces. Especially he would break all mirrors. Sometimes he would take out the windows; 'Suwarrow is not afraid of cold.'—Sometimes he would unhinge the doors and throw them away; 'Nobody dares come into the same apartment with Suwarrow.' So singular and grotesque was he in his notions and manners.

He was eminently and superstitiously devout, or affected to be so. On Sundays and on holidays he would read to his men out of books of devotion. He was punctiliously exact in the duty of prayer: and if he met a monk or a priest, he would kiss his hands and beg a blessing. He never gave his signal for battle without making the sign of the cross, and kissing the image of St. Nicholas. He would worship relics, drink consecrated water, and eat consecrated bread. These actions he would perform with such gestures and grimaces, that to some his devotion seemed no better than the display of a merry-andrew. He knew how to inspire his soldiers with a sort of national fanaticism, and made them believe, that if they died in fighting his battles, they would immediately return to life in the places that were dearest to them, and live entirely free from the usual grievances of human existence.

In conversation he was coarse, blunt, and singular. He would ask the strangest questions, and expect prompt and decisive answers. He would inquire abruptly, 'How many fish are there in this pond?' or 'How many trees are there in this forest?' and a storm of harsh epithets was showered upon the respondent who should chance to answer doubtingly.

Generally indifferent to external appearance, and careless for the luxuries which wealth can purchase, he was yet excessively fond of diamonds; and Catharine, on occasion of his great success, was accustomed to gratify his fondness by sending him very splendid ones. These he would carry with him in his campaigns; and would often interrogate his aids, 'Have you ever seen my jewels? How many have I? How much would they sell for?—Why did our Mamma give them to me?' Not to be able to reply to such questions promptly, was a heinous fault in his eyes.

Suwarrow was fond of short, pithy sayings, and many of his are in circulation. He would sometimes issue his orders in doggrel rhyme: and sometimes even his reports and despatches to the Empress were written in a sort of jingle. To illustrate his indifference to the decencies of nature, in his intercourse with his aids and his generals, would lead to too disgusting details.—*American Quarterly Review.*

The last official statement of the pepulation of France, gives a total of 31,601,578 inhabitants.

From the New York Evening Post, March 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Hamilton, Captain Bunker, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th ult. and London to the 2d. We have also received, by the packet ship Britannia, Captain Marshall, from Liverpool, which arrived this morning, Liverpool papers to the first of Feb. inclusive, and London papers to the 31st January. The King of England had recovered sufficiently to hold a court on the 28th, and to dine with several of his ministers. He was to hold a cabinet council on the 2d of February, when the speech to be delivered on opening the session of Parliament on the 4th of February, was to be prepared. In the mean time there are some rumors of changes in the ministry, which will be found in the articles we have copied below.

From the accounts of the journals, great distress seems to prevail in England. Petitions for a reduction of taxes are circulated in the counties, and signed at large meetings. One of the papers says, however, it is stated by the adherents of the present ministers, that the Duke of Wellington is resolved to meet Parliament, and resist to the uttermost, every proposal, either of a reduction of taxation or a change in the paper system.

A newspaper has been established by authority of Mahomet Pacha, at Boulac, near Cairo. It is said to contain a report of all public transactions of importance, and in particular of the proceedings of the Central Assembly or Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Ministerial Changes.—We understand that Mr. Geo. Bankes has resigned, or is about to resign, the Secretaryship of the Board of Controul, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr. Wortley, son of Lord Wharncliffe. Mr. Bankes will, it is said, be an unpaid Commissioner of the Board of Controul. The appointment of Mr. Wortley, son of one of the Peers created at the recommendation of Mr. Canning, would, we imagine, be taken as an earnest of the wish of the Duke of Wellington to conciliate the friends of Mr. Huskisson, and to follow up the principles of that gentleman. The Mastership of the Mint has been offered to the Marquis of Chandos, but he has not yet signified his acceptance of that office. No person has yet been appointed to succeed Lord Mountcharles as one of the Lords of the Treasury.

It is understood that the appointment of Mr. Bankes as a Commissioner of the Board of Controul is temporary. Another post is preparing for him.

It is reported in Government circles, that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Huskisson have agreed to support ministers, and that Lord Ellenborough will go out, to make room for Mr. Palmerston. It appears that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough have not been particularly cordial for some time past.

The Perishing Poor.—There are at this moment, and have been for several weeks past, about 2,400 individuals eking out a miserable existence upon finely textured soup, produced by the contributions of the benevolent in and about Bandon.—They consist for the greater part of those who, but a few months since, were engaged in different departments of manufacture, but are now, in consequence of the deplorable state of the cotton trade, actually reduced to beggary and starvation.—*Cork Reporter.*

Adrianople is to be converted into a fortress of the first rank, as the late campaign has proved its importance. Russian officers frequently come hither on leave from the head-quarters at Bourgas.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3.

From the very frequent exchange of couriers between the courts of London and St. Petersburgh and that of Stockholm, it is inferred that very important negotiations are now carrying on between the three powers.

Greece.—Prince Leopold is spoken of for the throne of Greece, with more confidence than ever; but it is said he is to bear only the title of Sovreign Prince.

Palestine.—The Nuremburgh Correspondent affirms that proposals for the cession of Palestine have already been made to the Porte; that the English Ambassador has undertaken the negotiation in the name of the Jewish house question; and that the Ottoman Ministry is not indisposed to enter into an arrangement.

From the N. Y. Gazette, March 12.

Extract of a private letter from Port au Prince, per Confiance:—"Since the first of February, the President Boyer has issued a Proclamation or Declaration of War against Spain. Four regiments of infantry are stationed at an important pass, between Port au Prince and St. Domingo. All the forts are in active preparation; but the general opinion is, that nothing of interest will transpire."

TIC DOLOREUX.

From the London Courier, December 5, 1829.

T. R. Cooper, of Guy's Hospital, has lately communicated to the medical profession a case of Tic Doloreux, in which the *carbonate of iron*, in the large doses recommended by the late Mr. Hutchinson, succeeded in effecting a cure.

The lady commenced with *twenty* grains, mixed with molasses *four times a day*, and gradually added *five* grains to each dose, till she arrived at *forty* grains. This quantity, although it excited a little nausea, she continued to take *four times a day* for a *week*, when she was sensible of a considerable abatement of pain. After taking it a fortnight, she was sensible the stomach became reconciled to it, and the pain, which had been daily decreasing, entirely ceased, with an improvement of her general health: she then began to decrease the dose gradually till it came to four grains, when she discontinued it. S.

Public Lands.—We have before us Mr. Barton's Report recommending a modification of the Act to aid the State of Ohio in completing the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie. It is stated in this document that the entire sum received by the U. S. from the sale of public lands, up to the present date, is $37,567,615; of which $16,410,115 have been paid by Ohio—most of it while the minimum price of land was $2 per acre. From which it appears, that the purchasers in that State have paid to the Government about $6,000,000 more than is now asked for the same quantity of land in other States. The present minimum is $1.25 per acre.—*Balt. Chron.*

Extreme dryness of the Atmosphere of Greece, and rising of the land there.—In a letter from Bory St. Vincent, at present in Greece, to Geoffroy St. Hilaire, dated Milo, 20th September, 'there are curious details in regard to the extreme dryness that prevails in the isles of the Archipelago during the summer. The dryness is such, that, under the influence of a temperature of 86 deg. Fahr. nearly the whole animals and vegetables of the country disappear. The plains of France, he says, are less naked, and more abundant in animals, in the month of January, than are these islands in the months of summer. The only living creatures observed during the warm season are a few lizards running about the dry stone walls. The coasts of the islands are not less meagre of living beings than the land: there are but three species of fucus, and six conferve, and consequently no fishes. Mr. Bory St. Vincent has particularly examined Santorini, the most curious island in the Mediterranean. It is throughout of volcanic formation. He is of opinion that new volcanoes will soon appear there. He visited a road-stead where the bottom is *rising* from year to year, and at present is not more than three fathoms from the surface of the sea, and is sensibly warm. Every thing announces that it will soon appear above the surface.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Streets. Sept. 25.—6mo.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

March 16, Ruhamah.
" 17, Hercules.
" " Home.
" 18, Lark.
" " La Grange.
" " Potomac.

DEPARTED.

March 17, Commerce.
" " Huntsman.
" 18, Delaware.
" " Ruhamah.
" " Hercules.

☞ Our Rivers are now in fine navigable order, being about 12 feet above low water, and rising rapidly.

☞ A public address on the subject of *Intemperance* will be delivered in the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh on the evening of the 19th inst. by a gentleman of Allegheny county. The lovers of moral improvement are respectfully invited to attend.—*Examiner.*

THEATRE.—A CARD.

MR. L. SMITH'S BENEFIT.—Mr. L. Smith respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that his benefit will take place on THIS EVENING. He has selected for the occasion the Popular Drama of the GAMBLER'S FATE; OR, A LAPSE OF 20 YEARS.

Albert Germaine,	*Mr. L. Smith.*
Julia,	*Mrs. Harper.*
Rose,	*Miss I. Smith.*

The above piece has been performed 12 times in this place, and each night with the most unequivocal success.—Other entertainments will be brought forward, which, with the "*Gambler's Fate,*" will make a bill of fare as attractive as any that has been offered during the season. Mr. S. confidently hopes that on this occasion he will not be forgotten by his friends and the public generally, whom, (when professional opportunities have occurred,) he has been most anxious to amuse.

March 19, 1830.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE.

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street.

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

NEW ORLEANS HIDES.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER have just received 10,000 lbs. N. O. HIDES, of a superior quality, which they will sell very low.

March 19—3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1815, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," and an act entitled "A further supplement to an act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1817, the sales of the following Tracts of Land, and sundry Town Lots, in the county of Allegheny, will commence at the Commissioners' office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the *Second Monday of June next*, and be continued from day to day, if necessary; at which time and place the said Tracts of Unseated Lands and Town Lots will be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay all arrearages of taxes due on the same for the years 1828 and 1829, together with the costs necessarily accruing thereon.

Reputed Owners.			*Taxes.*
ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT,—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.			
Stephen Dutill,	No. 108, 349 acres.		$2 62½
Wm. Shannon or Stranaghan,	part of 110, 100 "		3 75
Wm. Burns,	part of 110, 100 "		4 44½
NICHOLSON'S DISTRICT.			
Thomas Bradford,	No. 111, 300 acres.		3 44
Same,	112, 300 "		3 44
Same,	120, 350 "		4 02
Samuel Nicholson,	117, 283 "		1 11
PINE TOWNSHIP.			
Bernard Hubley's heirs, south part of	No. 83, 100 acres.		50
Same, adjoining Cochran,	85, 200 "		3 00
James Eakin, part of Philip Sarver's,	- 50 "		37
John Fearis, Thomas McDermott or Wm. Cummins, part of S. Neely's,	100 "		1 50
Thomas McDermott, part of S. Neely's,	- 46 "		85½
H. Baldwin or Mountain's heirs, part of Hardy Rundle's.	- 135 "		3 18½
John Loughead, adjoining Wm. Loughead and al.	104 "		42
John Brown, Esq. part of T. Rogers's,	- 239 "		4 77
John Keown, part of Widow Magee and al.	130 "		3 12½
DEER TOWNSHIP.—ELDER'S DISTRICT.			
Jacob Negley,	No. 18, 275 acres.		$2 38½
Same,	- 19, 202 "		2 38
CUNNINGHAM'S DISTRICT.			
David Kennedy's heirs,	No. 44, 166 acres.		1 58
Same.	- 179, 206 "		2 26
Samuel Hubley or Henry Thomas,	- 193, 206 "		2 06
George Shiras, adjoining Russel,	150 "		65
Woods' heirs, or Felix Negley,	214 "		1 71
Jacob Negley, formerly Noel,	216 "		86
Dunning M'Nair's heirs, or Mrs. S. Collins:			
Part of Ferguson's,	- 230 acres.		2 16
Part of Russel's upper place,	128 "		64
Part of Russel's lower place,	400 "		3 75
Part of Carson's,	- 180 "		1 40
Part of Clendening's,	267 "		2 86
Part of S. Gibson's,	175 "		1 35
Part of John Carnahan's,	100 "		92
Part of Hinds's, adjoining Miller and Hokes,	220 "		2 21
Sarah Collins, part of Garret Moore's,	- - - 227 "		90
Joshua Budd's heirs,	- 100 "		50
Adam Smith or John Jameson, adjoining A. Glasgow, J. Ingram and al.	- - 83 "		1 33
David Walker, part of No. 175,	95 perches.		19
Henry Jack, formerly Daniel Smith,	- - - - 235 acres.		2 11
MOON TOWNSHIP.			
John M'Culloch,	- - 90 acres.		$0 44
FINDLEY TOWNSHIP.			
Widow Johnston's heirs, adjoining James M'Laughlin, Robert Henderson and others,	240 acres.		$1 3

WILL. WOODS,
Treasurer of Alleg'y County.

Treasurer's Office, Pittsburgh, March 19, 1830—5t.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS, do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART.

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Penns'a, Class No. 5 for 1830. To be drawn at Philadelphia, on Friday, March 26, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 54 No. Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,180	1,180
3	1,000	3,000

Besides numerous others of 500, 300, 200, 150, 100, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $6 00 | Quarters $1 50
Halves 3 00 | Eighths 75

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

A statement of the Drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

J. M. CLARKE,
March 16—2 No. 110 Market Street.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank. March 16—tf.

WM. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office No. 56 Fourth Street. March 16.—tf.

OYSTERS.

60 KEGS OYSTERS, received on consigument, and for sale by

I. R. SMITH & Co.
March 16.—3t. No. 150 Wood Street.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

March 19, 1830—tf.

THOMAS PERKINS is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*

February 26—te.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

AT East Liberty, TEN ACRES OF LAND, with considerable improvements on it. The situation is most desirable for a Country Residence. It is bounded by the lands of Francis G. Bailey, John Beitler, and Thomas Salter. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person who is desirous of purchasing such, will call on the subscriber, living on the land, and examine for himself. Possession can be given on the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.

East Liberty, Jan. 1, 1830—3mF.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line.

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Cassimen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compesses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the manufacturing of

Knob, Rim, Fine Plate and Bamboy

LOCKS.

Also, the improved SHUTTER FASTENERS.

They would beg leave to state, that they have made an improvement in the construction of Knob Locks, for which a patent has been granted by the United States, which they can recommend, (as superior to any imported,) to those who are desirous of having good Locks on their buildings.—They intend keeping a constant supply of the articles of their manufacture with Geo. Cochran, of Rd. late Agent of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, where they can be had at the manufacturers' prices.

In connexion with the Lock establishment, they have in operation *A Brass and Iron Foundry*, where Stove, Fender, and Tea-Kettle Knobs, of various sizes, and of the newest patterns, can be had at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices. Brass Castings made to order. Also, small Iron Castings annealed. Counter Weights, and various other articles in the line. Orders for any of the articles of our manufacture, addressed to Mr. Geo. Cochran, or to the manufactory, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr.

N. B. Patterns for Brass or Iron Castings, left with Mr. Cochran, will be promptly attended to.

Birmingham, near Pittsburgh, March 2.—v6t

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. July 4, 1828—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GRIER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that, from his present arrangements, he can board and attend a few more boys in his family. He flatters himself, that the advantages to be derived from private instruction, besides attending the Academy publicly, are such as will enable him to secure the approbation of those who place their sons under his care, to acquire a knowledge of the various branches, which constitute an English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education.

The most satisfactory references can be given. For terms apply personally.

JOHN KELLY.

March 16.—4t. *Allegheny Town.*

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next, that large BRICK HOUSE, on the corner of Second and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Also, the House adjoining it, fronting on Second street, and now occupied by Mr. Grace. For terms, apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. at his office, in the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, March 16—tf.

GOLD-EDGED CHINA.

JUST RECEIVED, by the subscribers, a very choice assortment of

GOLD-EDGED FRENCH PORCELAIN

TEA WARE,

Consisting of *Teas, Plates, Bowls, Cake Plates,* &c. which they offer for sale by the single set, or larger quantity.

WETMORE & HAVENS.

March 12—4t. Second street, near Wood.

ALEXANDER OTTERSON is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.* February 9—te.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened by the undersigned Commissioners, on Monday, 12th day of April next, at the Office of the Birmingham Glass Company, and at the Office of Robert Burke, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, for receiving subscriptions of stock to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Turnpike Road.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER,
OLIVER ORMSBY,
FREDERICK WENDT,
AARON SULLIVAN,
DOMINICK O'CONNER,
ROBERT BURKE,
JAMES PATTERSON, (Birm,)
JOHN M'DONALD,
FREDERICK BAUSMAN,

March 12—4t. Commissioners.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, on Wednesday night, the 10th inst. between sunset and 10 o'clock, two iron bars, each about 4 feet 9 inches long, with a hole in one end, used to secure the window shutters. The above reward will be given for information that will lead to a conviction of the offenders. Inquire of the Editor. Pittsburgh, March 12—3t.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tfJy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.

March 2.—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE

FOR RENT.

THIS establishment is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupying in April next. It is situated in a central part of the city, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets; St. Clair being the great leading street and thoroughfare from the Public Square or Diamond to the Allegheny Bridge, about two hundred yards from the former and one hundred and sixty yards from the latter. It fronts on St. Clair street 112 feet, extending back 48 feet, and on Penn street 120 feet, extending back 25 feet, with a wing 20 feet wide, extending back from the N. E. end of the main building on Penn street, in a line parallel with the principal building on St. Clair street, 112 feet to an alley 16 feet wide; which alley extends through past the main building to St. Clair street. Along this alley are erected a Bath House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, so as to enclose a handsome area or yard, with paved foot ways and handsome circular mounds of grass and shrubbery, and a fountain which will throw the water thirty feet high, and from which, by means of a hose, the yard, the whole roof, and every room in the house can be watered. The whole is four stories high, including the basement at the corner and along Penn street. There are about one hundred apartments, of which eighty-six have fire-places. On the first story, at the right of the hall or main entrance from St. Clair street, are two parlors of 23 by 21 feet, with folding doors to connect them; and to the left, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, is the bar room of 22 feet square, into which is an entrance both from the hall and Penn street. A dining room, extending from the bar room along Penn street 78 feet wide, in which 200 persons can with convenience dine. At the east end of the dining room is an entrance or hall from Penn street, having on the left two parlors. The ceiling of these, as well as of all the parlors up stairs and a number of the bed chambers, is 13½ feet high. Four fancy store rooms, fronting on St. Clair street, 15 by 48 feet, which communicate in the rear with the area or tavern yard, and may be rented with the Exchange, or not, as may be desired. Four staircases, two of which are of the best quality and ornamental, one passing up in the main hall from St. Clair street, and the other at the end of the hall which enters from Penn street. This hall and staircase are intended more particularly for the family keeping the house, and those families and boarders who do not wish to pass through the main hall, although the communication throughout the building by means of either hall and staircase is equally convenient and pleasant. On the second story are six large parlors of about 22 feet square, some of which are connected by doors between them and the others with bed rooms attached, so as to make them very convenient for private parties and families. All the other rooms are intended for bed chambers, the smallest not being less than 15 by 18 feet, and many much larger and susceptible of being converted into parlors if necessary. Under the back wing and four fancy stores, are fine dry cellars. In the basement of the main building at the corner and along Penn street, are six large rooms, of from 24 to 20 feet square, three of which are intended for kitchen and domestic purposes, and the other three for barber and other shops or offices, as may be required. An apparatus or machine is affixed for hoisting the dishes from the kitchen to closets adjoining to the dining room. Under the pavement in the area or yard is a spacious ice house, now filled with ice, with an arched way under ground from the kitchen to the ice house, and on each side of the door of which is a large closet with shelves, to preserve fresh provisions in the summer. At the base of the kitchen are cast metal pipes for the purpose of conveying off all surplus water and wash. Under the foot way along the whole front of 232 feet, are large arched vaults for holding coal, wood, &c. The kitchen, bar room, bath house, and yard, have hydrants of the best water. The dining room and parlors are finished in the best, and all the other rooms in a plain, neat, and substantial manner.—The whole building is of the best brick, except the basement, which is of cut stone, and the four fancy store rooms, which are in front of handsome cut stone pillars and lintels. The steps into the basement rooms, as also the steps and platforms into the hall and bar room, are of cut stone, with iron railing. The building presents a beautiful front, and is so constructed and situated as to be in little danger from fire.

The great need and opening for an extensive house in this city, induced the erection of this establishment, which, it is confidently believed, is surpassed by few in the Union, and by none in the western country. The Exchange is for rent, either for one or more years. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for keeping a first rate public house. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, if by letter, postage paid. JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1830.—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER Front, between Market and Wood streets has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags,* &c. will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of OWEN & HAYDEN, and have taken store No. 7, Commercial Row, Cincinnati, lately occupied by B. Hayden & Co. for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION, STEAM BOAT and other AGENCY BUSINESS, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

ALLISON OWEN,
ALFRED HAYDEN,

Reference in Pittsburgh, to

MESSRS. RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

O. & H. will pay particular attention to the receiving and forwarding of goods of every description. March 5, 1830.—4w

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

NUMBERS Drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4 for 1830:

28, 35, 24, 6, 33, 5, 46, 49.

Nos. 5, 33, 49, one quarter of the prize of

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

was sold to a resident of this city and paid this morning, by GEORGE A COOK,

Agent for the Managers, No. 68 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1830.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, expected here from Louisville on the first opening of the river, will be immediately despatched for the above port.—For freight or passage apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 12.—tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HOME, James Irwin Master, will leave for Saint Louis, immediately on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

February 12—tf.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

REGULAR PACKET,

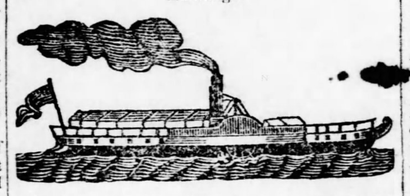
FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.



THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,

45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.

C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.

E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.

February 16—tf. Putnam.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first day of April next, the two Stores and Dwelling Houses in Liberty street, next doors below R. Miller, Jr. & Co. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold: dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15, 1829—1y.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STS has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT.* He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally—particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.

Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Comm'rs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Closbys* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville: M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR G. DAWSON,

Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.